

U 14429-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/WB
ACC NR: AP6002109 SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/65/001/006/0643/0647

AUTHOR: Traskin, V. Yu.; Goryunov, Yu. V.; Den'shchikova, G.I.; Summ, B.D.

ORG: Moscow State University Im. M.V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Some aspects of adsorptive decrease in the strength of polycrystalline zinc in the presence of gallium 27

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 643-647

TOPIC TAGS: zinc, gallium, brittleness, free energy, nonferrous liquid metal

ABSTRACT: The brittle failure of polycrystals in contact with metallic melts is thought to be closely related to the adsorption of the melt on the grain boundaries (surfaces of excess free energy). Since the extent of the adsorption depends on the concentration of the adsorbed substance, the authors attempted to determine the quantitative relationship between the drop in the strength of a polycrystalline metal and the mass of the surface-active melt in contact with it. In the experiments, gallium was electrodeposited on zinc plates. After the electrodeposition, the plates were extended at the rate of 2 cm/min at room temperature (gallium being still in the molten state), and the dependence of the

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2

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strength P of the samples was studied as a function of the quantity of gallium $q = m/S$ per unit area of the external surface. It was found that the decrease in the strength of zinc polycrystals coated with gallium is due mainly to the decrease in the free energy at the grain boundaries as a result of the adsorption of gallium atoms. A quantitative scheme of the failure process is proposed which accurately reflects the linear character of the dependence $P = P(q)$ and permits a correct estimate of the strength of gallium-coated zinc as a function of the quantity of gallium and the structure and thickness of the sample. On this basis, all the factors promoting the adsorptive decrease in the strength of metals are divided into two main groups: (1) intensive factors, which affect the degree of weakening of the interatomic bond in the solid metal, and (2) extensive factors, which determine the proportion of weakened bonds relative to the total number of bonds broken when the sample fails. Authors are deeply grateful to Ye. D. Shchukin, Dr. of Physicomathematical Sciences, for valuable suggestions during the discussion of this work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11, 07 / SUBM DATE: 20Jan65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 001

Liquid metal corrosion 12, 44, 52
brittleness 12

SR

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756510009-7

11-11-11

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756510009-7"

TRASKUNOVA, A., (Altayskiy kray)

This became a spiritual necessity. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.4:
7-9 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy".
(Altai Territory--Culture) (Altai Territory--State farms)

TRASKUNOV, Mark Borisovich, kand. ist. nauk, podpolkovnik zapasa;
SOKUROV, B.Ye., podpolkovnik, red.; YAKIMOVA, A., tekhn.
red.

[Caucasus Red Banner Army] Kavkazskaia Krasnoznamennaiia.
Tbilisi, Izd-vo Soiuza pisatelei Gruzii "Zaria Vostoka,"
1961. 342 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Russia—Revolution, 1917-1921)
(Russia—Army)

TRASKUNOV, P.M., inzh.-mayor; TSYFANSKIY, S.L., inzh.-kapitan

The equipment operation sector is functioning under a new system.
Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.10:55-59 0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Airplanes--Maintenance and repair)

TRASKUNOVA, A.

Books develop man. Sov.profsoiuzy 18 no.10:33 My '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Sovkhoz Presnovskiy, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblast'.
(Presnovka--Libraries, Rural)

HUDENSKAYA, I.M.; GUBINA, L.V.; ~~TRASKUNOVA, M.A.~~

Coating reinforced concrete tanks with gasoline-resistant sealer.
Trudy VNII NP no.5:148-155 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Tanks) (Gasoline--Storage)

TRASKUNOVA, N. V.

Effect of difacil on thrombocytopoiesis. Probl. gemat. i perel.
krovi no.1:35-38 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz laboratorii patofiziologii (zav. V. F. Cherkasov) Tsentral'-
nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii
(dir. - prof. M. N. Pobedinskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR i kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (nach. - prof. V. A. Beyyer)
Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S. M. Kirova.

(DIFACIL) (BLOOD PLATELETS)

August 1974

1. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of gamma radiation on the parasympathetic nervous system.

2. The study was conducted in a laboratory setting using a gamma radiation source.

3. The results of the study showed that gamma radiation had a significant effect on the parasympathetic nervous system.

4. The study was limited by the use of a gamma radiation source and the lack of a control group.

5. The study was conducted by a team of researchers from the University of [redacted].

6. The study was published in the [redacted] journal.

7. The study was funded by the [redacted] government.

8. The study was conducted in [redacted] in [redacted].

9. The study was conducted in [redacted] in [redacted].

10. The study was conducted in [redacted] in [redacted].

11. The study was conducted in [redacted] in [redacted].

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40. The study was conducted in [redacted] in [redacted].

gamma radiation. When

elements of irradiation, it

parasympathetic block. When

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001756510009-7"

TRASKUNOVA, N.V. (Leningrad)

Effect of ACTH and cortisone on thrombocytopoiesis. Probl.
endok. i gorm. 9 no.3:73-76 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz laboratorii patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. -- kand.
med. nauk V.F. Cherkasov) Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii.

TRASKUNOVA, N.V.

Effect of prophylactic stimulation of thrombocytopoiesis on the development of a hemorrhagic syndrome during the action of ionizing radiation. Med.rad. 7 no.7:45-50 JI '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz laboratorii patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. V.F. Cherkasov)
TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy
radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(DIFACIL) (RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BLOOD PLATELETS)

TRASKUNOVA, N V

69

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5435

Kiselev, P. N., Professor, G. A. Gusterin, and A. I. Strashinin, Eds.

Voprosy radiobiologii. t. III: Sbornik trudov, posvyashchenny 60-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya Professora M. N. Pobedinskogo (Problems in Radiation Biology. v. 3: A Collection of Works Dedicated to the Sixtieth Birthday of Professor M[ikhail] N[ikolayevich] Pobedinskiy [Doctor of Medicine]) Leningrad. Tsentr. n-issl. in-t med. radiologii M-va zdravookhraneniya SSSR, 1960. 422 p. 1,500 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: P. S. Peleshuk.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for radiobiologists.

COVERAGE: The book contains 49 articles dealing with pathogenesis, prophylaxis, and therapy of radiation diseases. Individual articles describe investigations of the biological effects of radiation carried out by workers of the Central Scientific Research Institute for Medical Radiology of the Ministry of Public Health, USSR. [Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR] during 1958-59. The following

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Problems in Radiation Biology (Cont.)

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topics are covered: various aspects of primary effects of radiation; the course of some metabolic processes in animals subjected to ionizing radiation; reactions in irradiated organisms; morphologic changes in radiation disease; and reparation and regeneration of tissues injured by irradiation. Some articles give attention to the effectiveness of experimental medical treatments. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany almost all of the articles.

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Problems in Radiation Biology (Cont.)

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TRASKUNOVA, N.V.

Prophylactic stimulation of thrombopoiesis by diphacil during
the action of ionizing radiations. Med. rad. 5 no.8:26-29 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(ADIPHENINE) (RADIATION SICKNESS)
(BLOOD PLATELETS)

40658

S/241/62/007/001/006
1015/1215

AUTHOR: Traskunova, N. V.

TITLE: Effect of prophylactic stimulation of thrombocytopoiesis on the development of the hemorrhagic syndrome during ionizing irradiation

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 7, no. 7, 1962, 45-50

TEXT: The stimulating effect of diphacyl on thrombocytopoiesis in healthy animals has been observed in previous studies. The most efficient dose was found to be 7.5-10 mg/kg b.w. The experiments were performed on 69 female guinea pigs weighing about 432 g. Acute radiation sickness was induced by a 200 r X-ray dose at 18.3-22.2 r/min from a PYM-2 (RUM-3) unit. Thrombocytopenia developed markedly within 3-10 days after irradiation, and the hemorrhagic syndrome was most extensive on the second week of the sickness, when thrombocytopenia reached its highest level. Diphacyl (2% solution) was administered subcutaneously in doses of 10 mg/kg b.w., at a rate of one injection per day, in series of three. A new series was started only when the count of platelets reached the level preceding the previous introduction of diphacyl. The increased platelet count in the peripheral blood lasted for 25 days after four series of diphacyl administration. A fifth series of injections maintained the increased thrombocyte count for 3-7 days only. The irradiated animals received diphacyl until 24 hours before irradiation; they were sacrificed 8-10 days after irradiation.

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Effect of prophylactic...

S/241/62/007/001/001/006

1015/1215

It was found that prophylactic administration of 2-3 series of diphacyl reduced the number of animals with extensive hemorrhages (31.8% instead of 71.4% in the controls); it was also found that in 13.6% of the cases, no hemorrhages were present at all. The number of deaths of animals within that period was also smaller than in the control group. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. V. F. Cherkasov) Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva oobrazovaniya i nauki SSSR (Laboratory of Pathological Physiology, headed by V. F. Cherkasov, Central Research Institute of Medical Radiology, Ministry of Health, USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1961

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TRASKUNOVA, N. V.

Mechanism of the effect of difacil on thrombocytopoiesis. Probl.
gemat. i perel. krovi no.8:33-37 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz laboratorii patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. V. F. Cherkasov)
TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy
radiologii (dir. - prof. M. N. Pobedinskiy) Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(DIFACIL) (BLOOD PLATELETS)

NEPOMNYASHCHIIY, L.B.; SUSHIN, V.I.; ~~TRASKUNOVA~~. T.V.

X-ray camera for producing radiograms of two samples at
small angles. Zav.lab. no.4:498-499 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(X rays--Equipment and supplies)
(Radiography)

TRASS, H.

[Botanical Garden of Tartu State University (est.1803);
brief history and description of collections] Tartu Riikliku
Ülikooli botaanikaaed (asutatud 1803); lühike ajaloo ja ko-
gude kirjeldus. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1963. 84 p.
[In Estonian] (MIRA 17:5)

EILART, J.; PARMASIO, E.; TRASS, H.; MÄGI, R., red.

[From the amber shore to the land of volcanoes; descriptions of travels by Estonian scientists] Merevaigurannikult vulkaanidemaani; eesti loodusteadlaste reisikirjeldusi. Tallinn, Eesti Raamat, 1965. 274 p. (MIRA 18:12)

TRASS, Kh. [Trass, H.]

"General geobotany" by M.V.Markov. Reviewed by Kh. Trass. Bot. zhur.
48 no.10:1538-1542 0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Tartuskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KALDA, A.; KUKK, E.; MASING, V.; TRASS, H.; VAGA, A.; ARAK, A., red.

[Botany; textbook for schools of higher learning in three
parts] Botaanika, õpik kõrgematele koolidele. Tallinn
Valgus. Pt.1. 1965. 428 p. [In Estonian]

(MIRA 18:12)

TRASS, Kh.Kh.

August Vaga (March 15, 1893- December 11, 1960). Bot. zhur. 47
no.8:1228-1231 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Tartuskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Vaga, August, 1893-1960)

TRASS, Kh.Kh. [Trass, H.]

Karl Eichwald; on his 75th birthday. Bot. zhur. 49 no.1:146-148
Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Tartuskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

TRASS, Kh.Kh.

"Taxonomic studies on reindeer lichens (Cladonia, subgenus
Cladina)" by T. Ahti. Reviewed by H. Trass. Bot. zhur. 47
no.8:1218-1220 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Tartuskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Lichens) (Ahti, T.)

KUUSK, V., red.; LAASIMER, L., red.; TRASS, Kh. [Trass, H.], red.;
SEVAST'YANOV, A., red.

[Study of the vegetation of Saaremaa Island] Izuchenie
rastitel'nosti ostrova Saaremaa. Tartu, 1964. 285 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia. Zoologia ja Botaanika
Instituut.

MAZING, V.V. [Masing, V.]; TRASS, Kh.Kh. [Trass, H.]

Development of some theoretical problems in the works of Estonian geobotanists. Bot. zhur. 48 no.4:473-485 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Tartuskiy universitet.
(Estonia—Phytosociology)

12.11.57
KHAMIDULLIN, G.Z., GIMADEYEV, KH.V.; YEDRENKIN, YE.I.; GUBAYDULLIN, M.S.;
KHABIROV, M.G.; TRASUNOVA, YE.A.; redaktor; ZAYNULLINA, G.Z.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Problems in long-range planning for collective farms] Voprosy
perspektivnogo planirovaniia v kolkhozakh. Pod obshchei red.
G.Z.Khamidullina. Ufa, Bashkirkoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 173 p.

(MIRA 10:11)

(Collective farms)

VLADIMIRSKIJ, V.V.; KOMAR, Je.G.; MINC, A.L.; GOL'DIN, L.L.; KOSKAREV, D.C.;
MONOSZON, N.A.; NIKITIN, S.Ja.; RUBCINSKIJ, S.M.; SKACKOV, S.V.;
STREL'COV, N.S.; TRASOV, Je.K.; MEDONOS, S., inz. [translator]

Main characteristics of the planned proton accelerator for 50-60
BeV energy with sharp focusing. Jaderna energie 3 no.2:56-57 F '57.

TRASOVA, G. A.

U S S R .

288/116(NA)

662.75

:547.912

Combined Method for the
Determination of the Individual
Hydrocarbon Composition of
Gasoline

Izv. Akad. Nauk, Otd. Khim.
Nauk

(3), 456-469

May/June, 1954

B. A. Kazanskiy, G. S. Landsberg,
A. L. Suschinskiy, G. A. Trasova,
S. A. Ukholin, S. V. Voron'ko

U. S. S. R.

The results obtained from the study of the individual hydrocarbon composition of gasoline with end point of 150 de;., derived from low-sulphur Tuymazinsk gasoline and the aromatic contents of other hydrocarbons are discussed. Toluene and m-zylene were found to be predominant among aromatic hydrocarbons. (Bibl.4)

TRASS, Kh.Kh.

Cladoniae of the Estonian S.S.R. Bot.mat.Otd.spor.rast. 11:19-26
Ja. '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Estonia--Lichens)

PARMASTO, E., red.; RAIK, A., red.; TRASS, ^KH., red.; SEVAST'YANOV, A.,
red.; TOOMSAJU, E., tekhn. red.

[Study of nature in the Far East] Issledovanie prirody Dal'-
nego Vostoka. Tallin, 1963. 308 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Soviet Far East--Nature study)

TRASS, Kh.Kh.

Typology of the dominants of plant communities. Biul. MOIP.
Otd. biol. 68 no.5:29-36 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

TRASS, Kh. Kh.: "The flora of the lowland swamps of western Estonia". Tartu, 1955.
Tartu State U. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Biological
Sciences.)

So: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 49, 3 December 1955. Moscow.

ALEKSEYEV, Uchur Abushinovich; TRASUNOVA, Ye.A., red.; PAZEY, S.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Extrapleural pneumonolysis in tuberculosis] Ekstraplevral'nyi
pnevmoliz pri tuberkuleze. Ufa, Bashkirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,
1962. 80 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(TUBERCULOSIS) (PNEUMOTHORAX)

TARTAKOVSKIY, G. P.

"Theory of Linear Pulse Systems With Variable Parameters," by G. P. Tartakovskiy, Elektrosvyaz', No 11, Nov 56, pp 3-24

The author defines the concept of the time-dependent transit function of a pulse system with variable parameters. It is shown that with the aid of this function it is possible to find the reaction to an arbitrary pulse sequence, similar to the manner used in pulse systems with constant parameters. Cases are discussed where the variable parameters are the parameters of the linear portion of the system, the period of alternation and pulse duration.

The article describes some systems of communications and their components, which are subject to the action of the pulse sequences.

Previous investigations in this field were conducted by Ya. Z. Tsypkin, V. S. Pugachev, and L. A. Zade.

Sum 1258

L 18756-66 ENT(1)/T/EWA(h) . IJP(c) WW/AT

ACC NR: AP6003766

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/001/0083/0094

AUTHORS: Keldysh, L. V.; Tratas, T. G.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev AN SSSR, Moscow
(Fizicheskly institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Dynamic narrowing of paramagnetic resonance line in a compensated semiconductor 21, 44, 55

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 1, 1966, 83-94

TOPIC TAGS: electron paramagnetic resonance, epr line, epr spectrum, temperature dependence, line width

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the influence of potential fluctuations on the electron paramagnetic resonance spectrum in an n-type compensated semiconductor, using a diagram technique developed by A. M. Afanas'yev and Yu. Kagan (ZhETF v. 45, 1660, 1963). Analysis shows that in such semiconductors the potential fluctuations may turn out to be much larger than the exchange interaction of the electrons, so that the central line due to the exchange should vanish completely; 2

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ACC NR: AP6003766

however, the interaction of the electrons with the lattice vibrations prevents complete vanishing, but narrows the line down. The analysis is carried out for the case of two impurity centers with one electron, and also the case of zero total nuclear spin. The cases when the electron-transition frequencies are small and large compared with the frequencies of the hyperfine structure are considered separately. Differences between dynamic narrowing and exchange narrowing of the line are briefly described. The qualitative temperature dependence of the spectrum is described. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 55 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005

Card

2/25m

TRATAS, Yu.G.

Special features of optimum reception of an impulse signal
during long-distance tropospheric propagation of radio waves.
Radiotekh. i elektron. 8 no.4:546-551 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Radio--Receivers and reception)

TRKHHS, J.M.C.

AID Nr. 978-6 28 May

OPTIMUM RECEPTION OF PULSED RADIO SIGNALS SUBJECT TO TROPO-
SPHERIC SCATTERING (USSR)

Tratas, Yu. G. Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 8, no. 4, Apr 1963, 546-551.
S/109/63/008/004/002/030

The problem is analyzed for the case where the receiver is beyond the line-of-sight of its transmitter. A circuit for an optimum receiver with maximum probability of detecting randomized signals is proposed. The circuit consists of a filter matched to the desired signal, a square law detector, and an output filter whose pulse transfer function is the same as that of the transmitted signal. The following conclusions are derived: 1) When propagating beyond the limits of the horizon, the receiver output signal becomes random and, on the average, longer than the transmitted pulse. In order to suppress the increase in signal duration, it is necessary to use antennas with narrow radiation patterns. 2) Unlike receivers for signals of well-defined shape, a receiver intended for optimum detection of the random signals described should

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AID Nr. 978-6 28 May

OPTIMUM RECEPTION [Cont'd]

8/109/63/008/004/002/030

contain in its video circuitry an additional filter having the transfer function mentioned above. 3) In some cases, it is possible to design the receiver without taking into account changes in propagation conditions during the period of signal transmission. However, these changes affect the shape of the signal at the receiver output and, in particular, may increase its duration considerably when pulses with linear modulation of carrier frequency are transmitted.

[DW]

Card 2/2

LETTER INDEX																										NUMERICAL INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND LETTER													3RD AND 4TH LETTER													5TH AND 6TH LETTER													7TH AND 8TH LETTER												
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9																									

Trakhtenberg, A. M., and Tratskii, I. A. PRODUCTION AND SERVICE OF STOPPERS AND NOZZLES. *Ogneuprov*, 3 [9] 648-64 (1935).—An investigation undertaken at an iron and steel plant demonstrated that nozzles must be produced with magnesite inserts for casting boiling metal and without them for metal in a calm state. The latter nozzles should be fired at over 1400° and must have a maximum porosity of 23% and an alumina content of 34%. Nozzles with inserts can be produced from a batch containing not less than 31 to 32%. A high alumina content is no substitute for the magnesite inserts as protection against erosion by the boiling metal. The porosity can attain 28%, and the firing is satisfactory at 1390°. Stoppers must be fired at about 1350° and possess a maximum porosity of 25%. Connecting the stopper with the shank with the aid of a bolt turning through 90° is recommended.

1ST AND 2ND LETTER																										3RD AND 4TH LETTER																									
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1ST AND 2ND SERIES										3RD AND 4TH SERIES									
PROCESSER AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>BC</p> <p>Utilization of waste products from the Rubesh-naja chemical works. M. S. VASERMAN and E. L. TRATECH (Anilinokras. Prom., 1933, 3, 97-99).—The sludge, consisting of a mixture of Fe_2O_3 and Fe_3O_4, obtained in the manufacture of NH_4Ph can be utilized for the production of abrasive powder. H_2S, present in condensation H_2O from evaporating vats, yields 8 with SO_2, also a waste product, which can alternatively be converted into $NaHSO_3$. Rejected and broken fireclay bricks can, after powdering, be used, together with 60% of the usual material, for the manufacture of the same type of brick.</p> <p>R. T.</p>																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
FROM SYMBOLIC										FROM ROMAN									
<p>SECTION "A"</p> <p>11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20</p>										<p>SECTION "B" ONLY ONE</p> <p>21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p>									
<p>SECTION "C" ONLY ONE</p> <p>31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40</p>										<p>SECTION "D" ONLY ONE</p> <p>41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50</p>									

Country : BULGARIA II
Category : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products (Part 3).
Food Industry
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Mim, 1959, No 7, 25142
Author : Traatner, Ze.
Institut. : "
Title : The Condition and Problems of Territorial Dis-
tribution in the Food Industry of Rumania
Orig Pub. : Khranit. prom-st, 1958, 7, No 3, 13-15
Abstract : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Applications. Food Industry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 21243

Author : Tratner, Ye.

Inst :

Title : Condition and Problems of Territorial
Distribution of the Food Industry in
Rumania.

Orig Pub : Khranit. prom-st, 1958, 7, No 4, 10-12

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

TRATRIN, A.D.

Practice in controlling common bunt of wheat on the Totskoye
State Farm. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.8:19-20 Ag '61.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvennogo uchastka Otryada po bor'be
s vreditelyami i boleznymi rasteniy, Surochinsk, Orenburgskoy
obl.

(Wheat--Diseases and pests)
(Smuts)

SAMSONOVA, K.A.; TRATRIN, A.D.; LAVROVA, Ye.M.

Responses to our articles. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8
no.6:11 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Zaveduyushchaya sektorom sluzhby ucheta i prognozov Rostovskoy oblasti (for Samsonova).
 2. Nachal'nik otryada po zashchite rasteniy Sorochinskogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniya Orenburgskoy oblasti (for Tratin).
 3. Zaveduyushchaya Urzhumskim nablyudatel'nym punktom, Kirovskaya oblast' (for Lavrova).
- (Plants, Protection of)

TRATSEVITSKAYA, B. Ya.

137-1958-2-2647

Tratsevitskaya, B. Ya.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 63 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tratsevitskaya, B. Ya., Trusova, V. G., Chizhikov, D. M.,
Korsunskaya, V. N.

TITLE: Separating Niobium and Titanium in the Form of Complex Chlorides
(Razdeleniye niobiya i titana v vide khloridnykh kompleksov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta metallurgii AN SSSR, 1957, Nr 2, pp 87-91

ABSTRACT: In connection with the problem of purifying the separate components of a chloride condensate obtained by chlorinating loparite [Transl. Ed. Note: A mineral of the perovskite group (CaTiO_3) in which the Ti^{4+} is replaced by Nb^{5+} and Fe^{3+} and the Ca^{2+} is replaced by Ce^{2+} and Na^+ ; sp. gr. 4.88; color dk. brown; usually isotropic; found in alkaline rocks] concentrates, a study was made of the behavior of complex chloride Nb and Ti salts with K and NH_4 in HCl solutions saturated with HCl (gas) at temperatures of 0° and -10° . The Ti concentration varied from 0.3 to 5 grams per liter, the Nb concentration from 5 to 15 g/l, the Ti-Nb ratio from 1:1 to 1:150. The precipitating agent, KU or NH_4Cl , was added in an amount which exceeded by 40 percent the

Card 1/2

137-1958-2-2647

Separating Niobium and Titanium in the Form of Complex Chlorides

stoichiometric requirement. Precipitation last 72 hours. From the solution containing 1 g/l of Ti in the form of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{TiCl}_6$ it was possible at 0° to precipitate 96 percent of the Ti. Precipitation thoroughness decreased as the Ti concentration increased; precipitation thoroughness increased when the temperature was lowered to -10° . In a concentration of 15 g/l the Nb did not precipitate when Ti was absent. When Ti was present, a marked coprecipitation of Nb was observed. The degree of concentration of Nb did not affect the completeness of precipitation of Ti. When the Nb-Ti ratio was increased to 50:1, coprecipitation of Nb decreased; it continued to remain relatively high, however. Separation of Ti from the mixed solutions was best done with an Nb-Ti ratio of from 20:1 to 50:1, a starting Ti concentration of ≤ 0.3 g/l, and a precipitation time of 2 - 2.5 days. When KCl was used as precipitating agent, the precipitation of Ti was less complete; the behavior of the Nb was not affected by it.

V.M.

1. Niobium--Separation 2. Titanium--Separation 3. Chlorides--Formation

Card 2/2

CHIZHIKOV, David Mikhaylovich; FRENTS, Galina Sergeyevna; TRATSEVITSKAYA, Betti Yakovlevna; CHERNOV, A.N., red.izd-va; RYLINA, Yu.V.,
tekh.n.red.

[Chlorination process for the metallurgy of tin] Khloridnaia metallurgiiia olova. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1962. 114 p.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Chizhikov).
(Tin—Metallurgy) (Chlorination)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756510009-7

1/1 1.01.4 A.1.2.2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756510009-7"

TRATSEVITSKAYA B. YA.

USSR/Metals - Cadmium

Dec 50

"Oxidation Mechanism of Cadmium Sulfide," D. M. Chizhikov, Corr Mem.
Acad Sci USSR, G. S. Frents, B. Ya. Tratsevitskaya, Inst of Metal-
lurgy imeni A. A. Baykov

"Iz Ak Nauk SSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No. 12, pp 1815-1826

Studies oxidation rate of cadmium sulfide and mech of reactions in roasting
sulfide concs to obtain heavy nonferrous metals. Process may be represented
by series of parallel and successive reactions. Gives results of thermodynamic calcs
for primary and secondary reactions. Expts conducted at 300-800°C.

181T78

TRATSEVITSKAYA, B. YA.

USSR/Metallurgy - Copper Sulfid Ores,
Roasting

Apr 53

"Mechanism of Oxidizing Copper Sulfid with Oxygen."

Iz Ak Nauk, OTN, No 4, pp 523-532

Discusses two stages of investigation conducted at Inst of Metallurgy, Acad Sci USSR, namely: thermodynamic calcs of reactions occurring in process of oxidation of copper sulfides, and exptl investigation into oxidation of copper sulfide depending on temp changes and O concn in gaseous phase.

276T44

KOCHKIN, V. P.; TRATSEVITSKAYA, B. Ya.

Phase analysis of zinc and cadmium compounds. Trudy Vost. Sib.
fil. AN SSSR no.41:151-154 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Zinc compounds---Analysis)
(Cadmium compounds---Analysis)

TRATSEVITSKAYA, B.Ya.; RATNER, Yu.Ye.; KRASNOPEVTSEVA, G.N.

Interaction of nickel-bearing minerals with carnallite. Trudy
Inst. met. no.12:45-48 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Nickel ores) (Carnallite)

SAPA, V.A.; TRATSEVSKAYA, Yu.P.

Motion of a solid body of variable mass with a single fixed
point. Trudy Sekts. mat. i mekh. AN Kazakh. SSR 2:138-160 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

TO DIRECTOR, C.I.A., from:

Report of investigation into activities of the
network of agents in the U.S. and abroad, and
47 Jan 1966. (S) (U) (R) (18 3)

L 47157-66 EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AR6000696

SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/65/000/009/A008/A008

AUTHORS: Sapa, V. A.; Tratsevsckaya, Yu. P.

TITLE: Series solution of the problem of heavy rigid body motion with variable mass and a single fixed point

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 9A73

REF SOURCE: Sb. tr. soiskateley i aspirantov. M-vo vyssh. i sredn. spets. obrazovaniya KazSSR, v. 1, no. 2, 1963(1964), 3-13

TOPIC TAGS: power series, approximation method, convergent series, *MOTION EQUATION*

ABSTRACT: The solution of the equations of motion of a rigid body with variable mass leads to a power series form under the assumption of boundedness, derived from the coefficients of the equation. The coefficients of the desired series are determined from initial conditions in the form of specially constructed operators. The convergence of the constructed series is proved. As an example the solution of a special problem is considered. O. A. Goroshko [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20,12

Card 1/1 *egk*

TRATSYAKOU, Alyaksey

~~What the factory whistle sang about. Rab. 1 sial.30 no.8:4-5~~

What the factory whistle sang about. Rab. 1 sial.30 no.8:4-5
(Sugar beets) (MIRA 8:12)

TRATTNER, E., cand. st. econ.; COSTAN, P., cand. st. econ.

Contribution to the working time utilization balance in
determining the technical and scientific research capacity.
Ind alim anim 11 no.6:188-190 Je '63.

1. Institutul de cercetari alimentare.

TRATTNER, E.; BEREANU, B.; COSTAN, P.; DOMSA, F.; ENACHE, V.; HERTZOG, L.
ICEL, H.

Simulating harvesting campaign and sugar manufacturing by
an electronic duration determination of the manufacturing campaign.
Probleme automatiz 193-201 5 N '62.

TRATTNER, E., candidat st. econ.

Economic and technical problems. Ind alim 14 no.9:377-381
S'63.

TRATTNER, E. (Bucuresti)

Some questions of applying the conventional natural units
in measuring the real level of labor productivity in the
food industry. Elem ~~ipar~~ 17 no.4:122-126 Ap '63.

TRATTNER, E.

Method for determining labor productivity in the sugar industry. Sakh.
prom. 31 no.1:33-37 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Ministerstvo pishchevoy promyshlennosti Rumynskoy Narodnoy
Respubliki.
(Sugar) (Labor productivity)

THATTNER, Egon, a kozgazdasagtudomanyok kandidatusa

On the economic work of the Research Institute of Food Industry
at Bucharest. Elem ipar 16 no.10:292-294 0 '62.

1. Roman Nepkoztarsasag Elelmiszeripari Kutatointezete.

POLAND

TRATWAL, Zenon [Affiliation not given]

"Some Remarks on Caesarian Section in Field Practice."

Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18, No 9, Sep 62,
p 554.

Abstract: Author describes the procedure he used in four
cases of successful caesarian section performed under field
conditions. No references given.

1/1

TRAU, E. (Bukuresht); RAICHEV, R., inzh. [translator]

An algoriam for the derivation of Heron triangles. Mat i fiz
Bulg 5 no.3:4-9 My-Je '62.

TRACE

Thermal decomposition of secondary lead orthophosphate.
E. Trau (Mining and Met. Inst., Kraków, Poland). *Acta
Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 18, 387-91 (1959) (in Russian).
From exptl. results of thermal and thermogravimetric
analyses of $PbHPO_4$, a temp. range for drying a ppt. of the
same compn. in the conventional gravimetric analysis of Pb
was established. It was recommended that $PbHPO_4$ be
dried at a temp. of 100° or higher but not exceeding 200° .
If heated above 400° the prepn. decomposed according to
the reaction; $2 PbHPO_4 = Pb_2P_2O_7 + H_2O$. *Radio M.*

TA
1/1

3
AC

91

Traut, Jerry

Julian Kozicki, Zdzislaw Zosbura and Jerry Traut: "The Anodic Behaviour of Metals. II. Passivation of Lead Anodes in Orthophosphoric Acid Solutions, "Roczniki Chemii, Vol 30, No 1, Warsaw, 1956. Published from the Chair of Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry, of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy (AGH), Krakow, 21 Jan 55.

TRAU, JERZY

Julian Karscki, Zdzisław Zembura and Jerzy Trau: "The Anodic Behaviour of Metals. I, Lead in Orthophosphoric Acid Solutions, Roczniki Chemii, Vol 30, No 1, Warsaw, 1956. Published from the Chair of Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy (AGH), Krakow, 21 Jan 56.

TRAIL JER 2V

3

When the black ... occurs ...
breaks in the ... at 0.5 v. and 1.5 v., possibly owing
to formation of PbO and PbO_2 . Phosphoric acid solutions (9.99
3.3 and 0.1%) were used. Ludwig 1-41

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3.3 and 0.1%) were used. Ludwig 1-41

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756510009-7"

TRAM, J.

Kamecki, J. Thermal and thermogravimetric analysis of hydrated cupric chloride.
p. 705.
ROCZNIKI CHEM, Warszawa, Vol. 29, no. 2/3, 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (SEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

TRAU, J.

Kamecki, J. Thermal and thermogravimetric analysis of hydrated cupric chloride.
In English. p. 111.
BULLETIN, Varsovie, Vol. 3, no. 2, 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

POL

✓ The anodic behavior of lead in phosphoric acid solutions.
 1. Kamecki, 2. Zembura, and 3. Trau, School Mining
 Metallurgy, Cracow, Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci., Classe III, 3,
 37-40 (1955) in English. The course of the electrolysis
 of H_3PO_4 solns. of concns. of 40.50, 22.81 and 2.09 N with
 Pb electrodes was followed. In the first phase, up to 0.6 v.
 applied voltage, the Pb passes into soln. and at the same
 time there is a weak residual current. The anode under-
 goes increasing passivation probably because of a coating
 of plumbous phosphates. In the second phase, up to 1.2 v.,
 the c.d. increases rapidly up to a max. and the passive state
 of the anode intensifies owing to a coating of PbO_2 . A fall
 in current intensity follows at the same time that PbO_2
 begins to form. After an applied voltage of 2.2 v. is
 reached, passivation ends and anodic c.d. increases rapidly
 accompanied by O_2 evolution. Bernard Kaban

31

TRAU, J.

Physicochemical problems in calcining dolomite. p. 25

CEMENT, WAIPO, GIPS vol. 12, no. 2, Feb. 1956

Poland

so. EAST EUROPEAN ADMISSIONS LIST vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956

TRAU, Jerzy

Thermogravimetric study of thermal decomposition of ammonium metavanadate. Roczniki chemii 36 no.9:1365-1367 '62.

1. Department of Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry, School of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow.

6

POLY

/ The passivation of lead anodes in phosphoric acid solu-

tion. Electrochim. Acta, 1964, 9, 1255-1262.

The passivation of lead anodes in phosphoric acid solu-
tion was studied by cyclic voltammetry and electrolysis. The
passivation current i_p and the maximum current i_m were measured.
The maximum current i_m was found to be independent of the
max. of protection time t_p and the constant F in coulombs
per gram of lead multiplied by t_p in sec is called F_p in coulombs
per gram of lead.

AT CW

RESEARCH

the electrochemical of Pb to PbO₂

B. K.

RESEARCH

TRAU, J.

2448. Determination of lead as lead hydrogen phosphate. W. Hubicki, B. Frank, and J. Trau (*Ann. Univ. M. Curie-Skłodowska*, 1950, 5, [AA], 53-64).—A new gravimetric method for the quant. determination of lead is described. A solution is prepared which contains 0.1–0.5 g. of Pb, 0.5 ml. of HNO_3 (1 : 1), 100–150 ml. of distilled water, and 4 ml. of H_3PO_4 (sp. gr. 1.25). The solution is heated to the b.p. and a conc. solution of NH_3 is added dropwise, to pH 4. Under these conditions a cryst. ppt. of PbHPO_4 is formed. The ppt. is filtered off, washed with distilled water, dried to constant weight at 200° , and weighed. The mean error in seven determinations of samples of pure lead is 0.13%. The use of ethanol for washing the ppt. gives slightly better results. S. K. Lachowicz.

TRAU, J.

But Abs C
Sept 1953
Inorganic

✓ 2448. Determination of lead as lead hydrogen phosphate. W. Hultsch, B. Frank, and J. Trau (*Ann. Univ. M. Curie-Sklodowska*, 1950, 5, [A], 53-64). A new gravimetric method for the quant. determination of lead is described. A solution is prepared which contains 0.1-0.5 g. of Pb, 0.5 ml. of HNO_3 (1:1), 100-150 ml. of distilled water, and 4 ml. of H_3PO_4 (sp. gr. 1.25). The solution is heated to the b.p. and a conc. solution of NH_3 is added dropwise, to pH 4. Under these conditions a cryst. ppt. of PbHPO_4 is formed. The ppt. is filtered off, washed with distilled water, dried to constant weight at 200° , and weighed. The mean error in seven determinations of samples of pure lead is 0.13%. The use of ethanol for washing the ppt. gives slightly better results. S. K. Lachowicz.

o. Lm 4

(2)

TRAU, J.

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry.

B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 35551

Author : Kamecki Julian, Zembura Zdzislaw, Trau Jerzy.

Title : Anodic Behavior of Metals

I. Lead in Orthophosphoric Acid Solutions.

II. Passivation of Lead Anodes in Orthophosphoric Acid Solutions.

Inst : Not given

Orig Pub: Roczn. Chem., 1956, 30, No 1, 253-260; 261-268.

Abstract: I. The relation of the current density i and the potential E of a Pb-anode to the voltage (V) on a 2.99; 22.8 and 40.5 N H_3PO_4 electrolysis (ES) cell has been investigated, and the outward form

Card 1/3

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry.

B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 35551

Abstract: of the anode during the ES time inspected. At V below 0.5 volts a Pb phosphate layer forms on the anode surface; at V ranging from 0.85 to 1.2 volts a PbO layer is formed on the anode, and at $V > 1.2$ -- a PbO₂ layer.

II. The Pb-anode E versus electrolysis duration t at i constant has been studied. At the beginning E remains low (from -0.22 to 0.24 volts), which corresponds to the dissolving of Pb in the form of Pb²⁺; then follows a rapid rise of E to 2.1-2.25 volts and a PbO₂ layer forms on the anode. In more concentrated H₃PO₄ solutions 2 breaks in the curve (E, t) can be observed at ~0.3 and ~1.5 volts, before the peak passivation is reached. It is assumed that the first break

Card 2/3

16

POLAND / Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry.

B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 35 551

Abstract: corresponds to the PbO formation on the anode, and the second - to the beginning of PbO_2 formation according to $PbO + 2OH^- \rightarrow PbO_2 + H_2O + 2e^-$. All (E,t) curves have clearly expressed peaks. The passivation time t_p is connected with 1 by way of the empirical formula $t_p = 1/(a - b)$, where a and b are constants.

Card 3/3

18(5), 21(7)

POL/39-59-11-1/16

AUTHOR: Trau, Jerzy, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Application of Radioisotopes in Blast Furnace Metallurgy

PERIODICAL: Hutnik, 1959, Nr 11, pp 431-436 (POL)

ABSTRACT: The author presents examples of radioisotopes used in research on the behavior of pig iron in the blast furnace hearth, the speed of gas flow and air infiltration into ducts, the use of non-sintered concentrates to examine the motion of charge materials in the blast furnace and for research on the wear of refractory linings. Further, laboratory tests on refractory lining wear and the amount of sulphur passing into pig iron from charge materials. In tests on pig iron motion, the author cites Looz and Weber [Ref 1] who used radioactive phosphorus P^{32} in doses of about 150 mc in 8 tests and introduced the phosphorus through a nozzle placed near the slag tap. The research showed that in normal operation pig iron in the hearth mixes to a little extent only. Test performed by Kohn [Ref 2] who used a more complicated method showed contrary results. Kohn intro-

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POL/39-59-11-1/16

Application of Radioisotopes in Blast Furnace Metallurgy

duced radioactive gold Au^{198} and Lanthanum La^{140} into the charge materials. The experiences of the British Iron and Steel Research Association in gas flow and air infiltration tests are quoted. Experiments done by Voice [Ref 3] on the speed and his team [Refs 5,6] in the USSR. The results obtained by Kolesanov are described by Kulikov and Popov [Ref 7] and showed that the speed of the blast varies between 22 and 64 meters per second (Table 1). According to Bordin, Zemskij and Gruzin [Ref 13], a method of testing the motion of gases by means of a mass spectrograph was worked out at the Tsentralnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chornoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy). The method uses non-radioactive inert gases as indicators. In research on the use of non-sintered concentrates Western authors Rozian and Smith [Ref 11], von Bogdandy and R. Schmolke [Ref 12] are cited. Three methods of testing the motion of charge materials are mentioned: 1) filling the granules of

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Application of Radioisotopes in Blast Furnace Metallurgy POL/39-59-11-1/16

charge material with radioisotopes; 2) introducing artificial radioisotopes into coke or agglomerate and 3) activation of charge granules by irradiation. There are two ways for radioisotope test methods: a) measuring the period of time which charge materials require between charging and smelting. The method was used by Trekalov [Ref 15] in furnaces of 330 m³ in volume and in bigger furnaces at the Azovstal steel plant; b) the second method requires drilling a line of holes and special radiometric equipment. The results obtained by the second method (b) were described by Bordin, Zemskij and Gruzin [Ref 13] for furnaces of 330 and 1380 m³ in volume. The wear of refractory lining was tested by Gruzin and Zemskij [Ref 19] who used radioactive Cobalt tablets introduced into the lining at three different levels. The results showed that the wear is of a similar nature in all furnaces and depends on many circumstances such as the design of the furnace, type of pig iron, quality of refractory materials and cooling equipment. Pertinent tests were also performed by

✓

Card 3/4

Application of Radioisotopes in Blast Furnace Metallurgy POL/39-59-11-1/16

Skrebtsov, Cherepivskiy and Muguyev [Ref 20]. Laboratory tests on the corrosion-resistance of refractory materials were performed by Shvartsman, Gruzin and Pechenev [Ref 21], who used radioactive iron Fe^{59} and by Voskoboynikov and Goloskov [Ref 22] who used radio sulphur S^{35} . The tests showed that a) sulphur from BaSO_4 contained in the charge passes into pig iron in larger quantities volatile in blast furnace processes than sulphur bonded by other compounds. There is 1 table and 22 references, 3 of which are German, 1 French, 7 English and 11 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademia gorniczo-hutnicza (Mining and Metallurgical Academy) Kraków

Card 4/4

TRAU, Jerzy

Application of the thermogravimetric method to the studies on the efficiency of flameproof impregnating agents. Przem chem 39 no.8:514-516 Ag '60.

1. Katedra Chemii Fizycznej i Elektrochemii, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.

SECRET
CATEGORY : Hungary

E-2

ABS. JOUR. : *RizKhim.*, No. 1959, No. 86104

AUTHOR : Trau, Ye.

INST. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences

TITLE : Thermal Decomposition of Secondary Lead Orthophosphate.

ORIG. PUB. : *Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung.*, 1959, 18, No 1-4, 387-391

ABSTRACT : On the basis of results of thermal and thermogravimetric analyses of $PbHPO_4$ precipitate, the conclusion is reached that in gravimetric determination of Pb the precipitate of $PbHPO_4$ can be dried at a temperature somewhat exceeding 100° , and that maximum temperature of drying must not exceed 300° . In the case of Petrashen method (*Izv. Novocherkassk. ind. in-ta. Ser. khim.*, 1938, 55) it is sufficient to heat the precipitate of $PbHPO_4$ at a temperature slightly above 400° in order to convert it to $Pb_2P_2O_7$.
Author's summary.

CARD:

TRAU, Z., prof. inv. mediu (Bucuresti)

On the Diophantine equation $uvw(u/v/w)-s^2=0$. Gaz mat fiz 14, no.2:
74-75 F '62

J. Raub, H

HUNGARY

NAG, Miklós, Dr., FRANK, Miklós, Dr., KÉZSÉNYI, László, Dr., Medical University of Szeged, Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic (Szegedi Orvosi Tudományi Egyetem, Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinika).

"Results with Aligiprostrenol based on Clinical Examination."

Abstract, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 106, No 11, 17 Mar 1965, para 5.1-5.3.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Similarly to progesterone, Aligiprostrenol increases the basal temperature and - administered daily in 15 mg doses - stops functional uterine bleeding in 5-6 days. The secretory changes of the uterus are achieved after 3-4 day of treatment. In 15 mg doses, it is useful for normal menstruation. It decreases the hypophyseal secretion of gonadotropin, mainly FSH, while the decrease in total gonadotropin is of a lesser degree. With sulfuric acid, it gives a yellow, with hydroquinone-sulfuric acid in the estrogen reaction it gives a red color. According to testing tests it decomposes in the body. As determined by isoprosthetic excretion, it does not significantly influence the function of the adrenal. It was used successfully in cases of threatened or habitual abortion. No side effects were observed. Masculinization was not noted in clinical testing. 20 women, Eastern European reference.

L/L

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 10 Vol 13/3 Obstetrics Mar 60

584. METASTATIC TUMOURS OF THE UTERUS - A méh áttéti daganatairól - Korpáasy B., Traub A., Jakobovits A. and Pinkovich I. Orvostud, Egyet. Kórh. és Kórh. Int., Szeged - MAG.ONKOL. 1959, 3:3 (108-113) Illus. 3

Metastatic tumours of the uterus cause symptoms similar to primary tumours. The prognosis is generally unfavourable, since as a rule the uterine metastases are present only when metastases have developed in other organs as well. The following cases are reported: (1) In a 55-year-old woman a pigmented wart was removed from the back; after 2 yr. metastases of a malignant melanoma were demonstrated in the curetted material. (2) In a 44-year-old woman a tumour was found in the resected right lobe of the thyroid (microcellular thyroid carcinoma); after 6 months the uterus was removed, which contained metastases with a structure similar to the previously removed thyroid tumour. (3) In a 36-year-old woman isolated groups of atypical epithelial cells were found in the curetted material; on exploratory laparotomy a carcinosarcoma of the peritoneum and a round-cell or cylinder-cell carcinoma of the left ovary were found. (4) In a 53-year-old woman the uterus was removed for myomatosis; a tumour the size of a fist was found on the left, which was attached to the wall of the uterus and on histological examination showed the picture of a papillary adenocarcinoma; one year afterwards metastases of similar character were observed in the material of the cervical curettage. In the 2 latter cases an endosalpingeal propagation of the tumour is likely. In the first 2 cases the metastases were caused by transport of cancer cells via the blood stream. It is suggested that metastatic uterine tumours are definitely not rare.

Juhász - Budapest (XVI, 10)

Cytochemistry of Gaucher cells. K. Kovács, A. Traub, 2
and Éva Horváth (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). Schwartz Z.
allgem. Pathol. u. Bakteriol 17, 605 (1954). The cyto-
plasm of Gaucher cells exhibits aminophilic and a pos.
HIO₄-Schiff test, both of which are absent after pyridine
treatment. It shows no sudanophilia or double refractive
lipides. Reactivity toward aniline and HIO₄ persists after
treatment with a boiling CHCl₃-EtOH mixt. The presence
of ribonucleic acid is deduced from the absence of pyronino-
philia after HCl treatment. The histochem. data indicate
that Gaucher's disease is a disturbance of the enzymic bal-
ance of the reticuloendothelial system resulting in an accu-
mulation of intracellular lipoproteins.
Erich Heftmann

TRAUB A., KÖRPÁSSY B. and LUSZTIG G.

Dept. of path. Anat., Histol., med. Univ., Szeged. *On the pathology of duodenal and gastric peptic ulcer in infancy ACTA MORPH. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 4/2 (187-199)
Tables 5 Illus. 5

In the autopsy material of thirteen consecutive years, acute gastric or duodenal peptic ulcer occurred in 23 out of 1745 newborns and infants below one year of age; out of 485 newborns in on (0.2%), and out of 747 infants in 22 (2.9%). Acute gastroduodenal peptic ulcer was most frequent in the second and fourth quarters of the first year of life. In these periods the condition was more frequent among girls. Relating the cases to the whole first year of life, there was, however, no difference between the two sexes. Acute peptic ulcer occurred mostly solitary in the upper part of the duodenum but multiple ulcers in duodenum and stomach were not infrequent. The incidence of ulcer within any one year of the last 3 years 1950-1952 was higher than during the previous 10 years altogether. Most cases occurred in the autumn months. Perforation was observed in 5 cases, haemorrhage in 10. The basic disease involved the respiratory tract in 11 cases, the digestive system in 5 cases. In 3 cases the ulcer was associated with Leiner's erythrodermia. Marasmus (a weight deficiency of over 30 per cent) was observed in more than half of the ulcer cases. Ulcer was not more frequent among infants with cerebral lesions than among infants without such a lesion. No appreciable differences were found in the weight and histological structure of the endocrine glands between ulcerous and non-ulcerous infants. Human-pathological and experimental data referring to the aetiology and pathogenesis are discussed. On the basis of the frequent occurrence of the condition observed in the autumn months of some years it is suggested that marasmus following E. coli dyspepsia of gastroenteritis of unknown origin may cause or promote the formation of ulcers.

Järvi - Turku

SO: Excerpta Medica; Section V Vol 7 No 12

11.11.53, 11.

✓ Chronic local irritation and acetylaminofluorene carcinogenesis. B. Korpázy, M. Mosonyi, A. Szatanovits, and A. Traub (Med. Univ., Szeged, Hung.). *Carcinoma Induct.* 7: 308-10 (1955) (in English). Attempts were made at localizing the carcinogenic effects of orally administered 2-acetylaminofluorene (I), in rats by chronic local irritation induced by (a) subcutaneous injections of tannic acid (II), (b) producing gastric ulcer surgically, (c) administering intestinal irritants by mouth (glass powder, BaSO₄, and talc). No tumors developed at the site of the II injection, in the stomach, or in the gastrointestinal tract. Only in rats treated simultaneously with I and II for 180 days did liver tumors occur with a 3-fold greater frequency than in animals treated with I alone. The results do not support the assumption that chronic local irritation promotes local accumulation of carcinogen present in the circulation.

I. J. Urbánek

(3)

SZONTAGH, Ferenc, dr.; SAS, Mihaly, dr.; TRAUB, Alfred, dr.;
KOVACS, Laszlo, dr.; BARDOCZY, Arpad, dr.; SZEREDAY, Zoltan, dr.

The effect of different norsteroids on the hormone excretion
of pregnant women and on the histomorphology of the trophoblast.
Orv hestil 104 no. 28:1302-1307 JI '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati
Klinika.

(PREGNANCY) (PROGESTERONE) (NORTESTOSTERONE)
(ESTRADIOL) (ESTRIOL) (17-KETOSTEROIDS)
(PREGNANEDIOL) (NORMETHANDROLONE)
(GONADOTROPINS, CHORIONIC)